

LABOR CLARION

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Proponents of Slave Bill Seek to Throttle All Opposition

THROWING all restraint to the winds, the proponents of Proposition No. 1 have unleashed such a campaign of slander, misrepresentation and anti-labor propaganda to confuse the voters of the State that it can be expected, as the time for the election draws nearer, for them to break all records for smearing and discrediting labor in order to push over the vicious Slave Bill. It should be plain to every thinking person in California that the small handful of professional labor-baiters backing Proposition No. 1 are shedding what few pretenses they ever had to concern for the country's welfare in their blind and bitter determination to throttle all opposition to their conspiracy to handcuff California's citizens with the iron nippers of the Slave Bill. Thus declares the California State Federation of Labor, in its current Weekly News Letter, and continues as follows:

Tactics of Opposition

The fight has reached the stage where no amount of reasoning will have any influence over the actions of these ruthless advocates of Nazi rule for California. Having calculated coldly and with utter selfishness that the war hysteria might give them an opportunity to finally consummate their years of planning to put over a bill which would give them protection for continuing monopolistic practices and reinstating minority rule in California, they are resorting to every conceivable and inconceivable, reprehensible practice to cajole and intimidate the voters of this state to support Proposition No. 1 (the Slave Bill).

Time and again—a thousand times—proponents of the Slave Bill have been asked what possible good could the Slave Bill serve if, as they have to admit, labor in California has admirably kept its pledge to prevent any stoppage of work affecting the war industries? Each time these same proponents have been unable to answer this straightforward and direct question. And why? Because the bill is allegedly to be operative for the duration only—and labor is contributing to the war effort in such a manner that its most critical opponents cannot make any criticism of it.

Protection for Monopolists

So what do the backers of the Slave Bill have in mind? The answer is plain if one takes time enough to think twice.

The bill is not aimed against labor alone! That is why they are not concerned with whether or not labor has lived up to its pledge of no stoppages of work! The bill is aimed to protect a handful of monopolists in California and to muzzle any and all who would dare to oppose them. That is why the bill strikes so deeply and so widely at all the basic civil liberties guaranteed to the American people. This is the answer and there can be no other logical reason for their actions.

Further evidence of the contradictory nature of their arguments and their

insincerity becomes conspicuous when some of the more too ingenuous arguments being used by the backers of Proposition No. 1 are examined.

On the one hand, they claim that Proposition No. 1 would prevent any stoppages of work which would interfere with war production and our war effort. Mr. Ralph Taylor, secretary of the Agricultural Council of California, goes on to say: "It is an essential war measure and should receive a 'Yes' vote on November 3 from every California voter who realizes the urgent, desperate need of eliminating 'wildcat' strikes and boycotts for the duration. . . . But regardless of who may be at fault, California can't afford to permit a continuation of work stoppages of this nature which imperil the lives of the nation's fighting men, who are in critical need of food and equipment."

Declaration of Opponents

These are impressive words, indeed, and we would like to believe the protestations they carry; but reading Mr. Taylor's remarks further on, we come to the startling declaration that workers will still be allowed to strike. To prove the point and before showing up such shoddy thinking and contradictory reasoning, we quote again from Mr. Taylor: ". . . Nor does it interfere in any way with the right of employees to strike against their employer with whom they have a dispute."

What does this actually mean? In one breath the proponents of the bill say that if Proposition No. 1 is adopted it will prevent all stoppages of work and all interference with or interruption of the production of war material, and then they wrap themselves, like a mummy, in the flag. That this is cheap thinking and a lot of badly organized words thrown together is irrefutably demonstrated when the simple question is put: How can the Slave Bill prevent interruption of production if it will still allow strikes? The whole structure and basis of all the transparently false and sophomoric arguments of the bill's proponents crashes like a sand house over this, and many more just as stupid contradictions.

Seek to Confuse Issues

Since the backers of Proposition No. 1 are interested only in attracting votes, they hope to succeed by confusing the issues as badly as they can, and therefore they are making the most indiscriminate and demagogic promises. To pretend to be sympathetic to labor is not only insulting the intelligence of labor but makes a mockery of their pretended sincerity. All their professions of loyalty to the country can be questioned with the same validity and distrust.

Labor and the citizens of California will not be ensnared by these shallow and deceptive inducements, which, if anything, will only strengthen their determination to vote "NO" on Proposition No. 1.

Historic Convention of the American Federation of Labor

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Toronto, came to its close on Wednesday of last week at 6:25 p. m. This was two days earlier than is customary, and was indicative of the manner in which the proceedings had been conducted, in solemn realization of the world situation that presented itself to the workers of Canada and the United States, who comprise the membership of the Federation.

Further Summary of Proceedings

Only a perusal of the daily minutes of the convention can give an idea of the great amount of work accomplished by the committees and delegates and the subjects given consideration. But as these minutes are not immediately available to all who are interested in the actions of the parent body, the LABOR CLARION, continuing the account given last week, here summarizes some of the interesting convention actions as given in the minutes received this week:

Veteran Delegate Heard

An interesting and unusual feature of the convention was when President Green called upon the veteran Frank Duffy of the Brotherhood of Carpenters for an address to the delegates. Duffy is a former vice-president of the Federation and has attended forty consecutive sessions of its conventions, the first of these being at New Orleans in 1902. He recalled the growth of the labor movement over the period

and mentioned by name the prominent figures it had produced and who had laid firm its foundations. Among those who have been his contemporaries and yet remain on the scene he mentioned Frank Morrison of the Typographical Union; Joseph Weber, Musicians; William Mahon, Street Carmen; John P. Frey, Molders; James Wilson, Pattern Makers; Martin Lawlor, Hatters.

Revered in Memory

Others, who have passed on, were Samuel Gompers; Peter J. McGuire, "Father of Labor Day"; Gabriel Edmondston, first president of the Carpenters and secretary of the Federation in 1884-85, and who presented the resolution to the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions (the original name of the present A.F.L.) that "eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor from and after May 1, 1886," which was adopted after lengthy discussion. Duffy also recalled, and referred to some of their specific acts in behalf of the labor movement, John Mitchell of the Miners; James Duncan, Granite Cutters; James O'Connell, Machinists, and Andrew Furseth of the Sailors.

Guest Speakers

In addition to those mentioned in our last week's issue, guest speakers who addressed the convention included: Edward J. Phelan, acting director of the International Labor Office; Robert W. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, U. S.; Arthur J. Altmeyer,

chairman, U. S. Social Security Board; William MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; Roane Waring, national commander, American Legion; Wendell Lund, director, labor production division, U. S. War Production Board; Rear Admiral Woodward, chief, incentive division, U. S. Navy; Joseph A. Padway, general counsel, A.F.L.; Lessing Rosenwald, conservation division, War Production Board.

The convention also, of course, heard the customary addresses of the delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. A special order was listening to the address, by transcription, of Daniel J. Tobin, which had previously been given over a nation-wide broadcast, in which address Tobin related his observations of conditions in England, where he had recently represented the A.F.L. as fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

Organizers' Remuneration

The convention amended the constitution whereby the executive council is empowered to determine the salaries of organizers, instead of having a fixed amount per day set, as formerly; in addition to such salary, payment of railroad fare and hotel expense are provided for.

The laws committee recommended unfavorably, and the convention concurred, on the proposal whereby after the executive council had passed upon reso-

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Proceedings of A.F.L. Convention

(Continued from Page One)

lutions coming from local and federal unions the convention would have the right to vote on the disposition of the council report thereon. It was pointed out that local unions of international organizations must present their proposals to the A.F.L. convention through their parent bodies, and that federal unions now have the same privilege of presentation through the A.F.L. executive council, by which body they are chartered.

Women in the Movement

In approving the change of title of the Journeymen Barbers to read "Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' International Union," the committee report noted that while the change was technical only "it is at the same time a symbol of recognition of the growing importance of women in the trade union movement."

Approval was given to executive council action in refraining at this time from organizing a Marine Trades Department inasmuch as the eight unions directly concerned were not in agreement on the proposal.

Union Benefit Payments

A partial report secured from various unions showed that \$20,362,233.85 had been paid out in trade union benefits during the last year. A complete report was not possible due to failure of many organizations to make reply to the questionnaire. On this subject the report stated, in part: "Your committee would call your particular attention to these many millions dollars' worth of benefits not only because these figures are impressive and reassuring to us in the movement, but far more to give the lie to those who denounce our dues, which include the insurance for these benefits; to those who misstate and misinterpret the figures and the facts behind them."

Important Legal Actions

Joseph H. Padway, general counsel of the A.F.L., made a lengthy report to the convention, comprising nine pages of the minutes, and going into considerable detail on some of the more prominent legal cases in which the Federation had participated during the year. Cases mentioned were the attempt to outlaw closed shop contracts in Florida; the Texas employer seeking to restrain union organization on theory of interference with war production; the California libel suits; certain U. S. Supreme Court decisions; minimum wage-hour law decisions; anti-trust cases; the Musicians' case.

A recommendation of the executive council was concurred in wherein central bodies would explore the services and benefits of consumer co-operatives and credit unions, and the president of the A.F.L. was asked to appoint a committee to confer with the officers of the "Co-operative League of the United States of America" for the purpose of "bringing about a better understanding of the mutual interests involved . . . and reciprocal relationship" in development of co-operatives and credit unions.

Machinists and Street Carmen

There was an extended debate on the jurisdictional dispute between the Machinists and Street Railway Employees, participated in almost entirely by the representatives of the two organizations and members of the committee bringing in the report. The subject was before the convention on two different occasions. Delegates Frey and Woll of the resolutions committee were in disagreement on a portion of the resolutions committee report, the former contending for adoption of a resolution which he had presented giving certain direction to the A.F.L. executive council in connection with the controversy. In the end both the dispute itself and the resolution presented by Frey were referred to the executive council with the request the council continue its efforts to bring about an adjustment.

India and West Indies

Two resolutions—one favoring freedom for India, the other favoring dominion status for the people of the West Indies and release of nationalist leaders from concentration camps—were on recommendation of the resolutions committee referred to the Anglo-American Committee, which represents the American Federation of Labor and the British Trades Union Congress, as "being better prepared to deal effectively with this subject." In discussing this committee recommendation and the subject generally Delegate A. Phillip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters criticized British labor for never having "spoken out and fought against the horrors, tragedies and brutalities the British Empire has perpetrated upon the helpless toilers of color in the British domain, but has winked and connived at them." Randolph also stated: "One of the sad, distressing chapters of our contemporary society is the spectacle of the white industrial workers of the Anglo-American empire systems, preaching the doctrines and traditions of democratic political liberalism, while holding and enjoying a favored and *de luxe* position under monopoly capitalism because of the subjugation, exploitation and oppression of the black, brown and yellow colonial proletariat of the undeveloped countries of the world."

Tobin in Critical Reply

On the following day Delegate Daniel Tobin, president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, made a sharply barbed and pointed reply to Randolph in the course of which Tobin stated that during his attendance at the recent session of the British Trades Union Congress "for nearly three hours they devoted themselves to a discussion of the India situation, and there wasn't a man in that Congress, no matter what the disagreements were on other things, who did not be-

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Sweet-Orr, Big Ben,
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Made Work Clothes**

1041 Market and 45 Kearny St.

"S.S. Andrew Furuseth" Is Now Ready for Service

The Liberty ship "Andrew Furuseth" was formally commissioned and turned over to the Matson Navigation Company on Thursday of last week.

Named for one of the founders of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and a highly honored leader of sailors in their fight for betterment of labor conditions, the ship was built at Richmond and launched last September 7.

The commissioning ceremonies were witnessed by delegates from the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and members of the crew which is to sail her.

Brief addresses on the significance of her name, and the ideals for which "Andy" Furuseth won the respect of sailors throughout the world were given by Harry Lundeberg, secretary-treasurer of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific; Walter MacArthur, one of Furuseth's aides and a former U. S. Shipping Commissioner here; E. J. Bradley, assistant Pacific Coast director of the War Shipping Administration; Peter B. Kyne, the author, and Hugh Gallagher, operating manager of the Matson Company.

A portrait of Furuseth was presented by Lundeberg to Manager Gallagher, who accepted it in behalf of the Matson Company and Captain Bernard Kuckens, master of the ship.

The ceremonies closed with the singing of the national anthem by Jean Tennyson, radio and opera star.

Request Made to Labor On Dim-out Enforcement

An appeal to members of organized labor to cooperate in the enforcement of new dim-out regulations, effective in Pacific Coastal states, except in relation to street and highway lights, was made this week by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, Commanding, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

"Results obtained under the present regulations have in the main been excellent," General DeWitt said in making the appeal to labor, "but sky-glow must be further reduced and certain other restrictions must be imposed to obtain the desired results."

"Members of organized labor, whose varied activities touch all forms of our normal life, particularly in the defense industries, can be of great assistance in co-operating to the end that the fullest enforcement of the new regulation is accomplished, and a direct appeal is thereby made to those thousands of workers to do their share toward seeing that all unnecessary light-glow is eliminated."

Throughout the zone of restricted lighting essentially all light visible from above, including street lighting, must now be shielded. Light sources themselves, even within buildings, must be so shielded that they are not visible outdoors above the horizontal.

"Members of organized labor, both in their employment capacities and their home life can aid in making the new regulations, designed for the safety of all, 100 per cent effective," General DeWitt said.

JUNKS OBSOLETE PLANTS

A Philadelphia refining company recently junks old and idle equipment and obsolete plants, netting about 100 tons of steel for the scrap metal campaign—or enough to provide all the steel needed in manufacture of fifty Flying Fortresses.

LUXOR CABS

THE OFFICIAL UNION
LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

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Strictly Independent

Lachman Bros.
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One of America's Largest Homefurnishers

**ENTIRE STORE
OPEN WEDNESDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9 o'clock**

Buy Homefurnishings NOW, while stocks
are still available. A YEAR to pay, the
Lachman way.

Harvey Garman, Veteran Labor Editor, Summoned

His numerous friends and acquaintances will learn with sincere regret and sorrow of the death of Harvey Garman, editor of the *Los Angeles Citizen*, which occurred on Tuesday of last week.

The previous Wednesday, on arrival at his office he complained of an indisposition and stated he had made arrangements to enter a hospital for treatment and a check-up on his physical condition. His co-workers, though cognizant of his advanced age and recent illnesses, believed that his courage and strong will, often evidenced in the past, would again prevail. But that belief, and hope, was not to be fulfilled and the final call came to the veteran member of the labor movement, a son, Grant Harvey, being at the bedside in the last moments.

Honored at Conventions

The deceased had passed his eightieth year on September 26, while in attendance at the convention of the California State Federation of Labor. He had been a regular and well known attendant at the convention for many years, both as delegate and representative of the *Citizen*, and the president of the Federation of late years had taken occasion to bring to the attention of the delegates the recurrence of his birth anniversary when it fell during the convention week, and the delegates in recognition had responded by rising and with ringing applause.

Prominent in Colorado

Harvey Edmund Garman was a native of Green-castle, Pa. He became a member of the Typographical Union at Duluth, Minn., in 1887 and remained in continuous membership. Three years later he removed to Denver. In that city he attained prominence both in union and civic affairs. He had served both as president and secretary of the Denver Typographical Union; president of the Denver Trades Assembly; president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor; senator in the Colorado Legislature; editor of the Labor Bulletin.

He removed to California in 1918 and established the *San Diego Leader*, later going to Los Angeles, where in 1925 he became editor of the *Citizen*, official organ of the Central Labor Council, and remained in that position until his death.

Wide Circle of Friends

Pioneering in the labor movement, he lived to see many of its early advocacies come to full fruition, and faithfully helped to carry the burden in attaining those ends. He was strong in his convictions and emphatic in expressing them, but nevertheless maintained to the end a wide circle of friends, not only in his home city but among those whom he had throughout the years otherwise come in contact with.

Surviving are his widow, Mabel Garman, and two sons, Grant and Harvey.

Funeral services, under Masonic auspices, were held last Friday. John F. Dalton, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, delivered a eulogy on behalf of the labor movement, and the pallbearers were his friends and co-workers in the ranks of labor in that city. Interment was in Rose Hills Memorial Park.

RUBBER CONSUMPTION IN TIRES

Tires and tubes on the nation's motor vehicles consumed 75 per cent of the rubber used in this country last year.

November 3—Vote "NO" on Proposition No. 1.

GOOD FOOD

ENJOY IT DAY OR NIGHT

OPEN ALL NIGHT

HENRY'S CAFETERIAS

101 TAYLOR STREET, Corner of Turk
3036 16th STREET, Between Mission and Valencia
70 4th STREET, Between Mission and Market

ELECTRIC VENTILATION
OUR OWN BAKERY
SPEEDY SERVICE

On Your Radio Next Week

Prominent citizens will continue, throughout the coming week, to deliver radio addresses, over various stations throughout the State, in opposition to Proposition No. 1 (the Slave Bill). Following is the schedule for *San Francisco stations*. Note this listing, post it on bulletin boards, and direct it to the attention of your friends and neighbors:

Friday, Oct. 23—KQW, 6:15 to 6:30 p. m.
Sunday, Oct. 25—KQW, 8:55 to 9 p. m.
Monday, Oct. 26—KSFO, 8:30 p. m.
Tuesday, Oct. 27—KPO, 8:15 to 8:30 p. m.
Wednesday, Oct. 28—KQW, 7:30 to 7:45 p. m.
Thursday, Oct. 29—KQW, 9 to 9:15 p. m.
Friday, Oct. 30—KQW, 6:15 to 6:30 p. m.
Friday, Oct. 30—KPO, 9:30 to 9:45 p. m.

To Display Jap "Sub" Here

A Japanese submarine will be in San Francisco on Navy Day! America's first prize of war, a Jap two-man "suicide" submarine, will start on a nation-wide War Bond selling tour from San Francisco's city hall next Tuesday.

Captured at Oahu Island when it ran on a reef during the December 7 sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, the deadly submersible was shipped to Mare Island navy yard some six weeks ago. Since then alterations have been made. Mounted on a huge truck and tractor rig, the submersible will make its appearance before American audiences with ports cut in the sides, walkways for close inspection and the two-man crew in effigy set-up at battle stations. The Navy has removed all engines from the vessel and is making a study of them.

Labor-Employer Set-Up In Trucking, Railroading

Labor-management committees made up of railway and trucking workers as well as company heads in the two industries will from now on assist the Office of Defense Transportation in solving all war transport problems.

In general, the committees will be concerned with enlisting the co-operation of employees, management and their organizations for the efficient and economic utilization of all transportation facilities for the duration of the war.

A committee of railway executives will meet with the railway labor heads October 29 in Washington, D. C., to set up a permanent central joint council to function under O.D.T.'s auspices.

A group representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will meet today (Friday) in Washington with management representatives, selected by the American Trucking Association, to work out plans for a labor-management council in the motor truck industry.

Get Your Next

SUIT

at

Roos Bros.

Market at Stockton Street

"Work, Jail, or Fight" Edicts As Club on Wages

Pointing with alarm at the growing number of "work, jail, or fight" edicts issued by the mayors of communities in the Southern States, Frank McCallister, secretary of the Southern Workers' Defense League, has asked the U. S. Department of Justice for a ruling as to whether or not any federal civil rights statutes are violated in such orders.

In Barnesville and Atlanta, Ga., the police chiefs have been instructed by their respective mayors to start a drive on "vagrants" and make them either go to work, get in the Army, or go to jail. In Memphis, Mayor Chandler ordered police to stop people on the street who appeared to be without employment and arrest them if they proved to be unemployed and not registered with the U. S. Employment Service.

Leaders of farm labor organizations are fearful that this pressure on unemployed groups in Southern cities, falling largely on negroes, is the result of their efforts to establish a \$2-per-hundred rate for picking cotton, according to McCallister. It is alleged that selfish planters are using the public officials to drive the negroes to the cotton fields to pick cotton at the planters' own prices.

SWEDISH UNION MEMBERSHIP

More than a million members are enrolled in the Swedish Federation of Labor. The 8000 trade unions in Sweden now have as members 23 per cent of the nation's population between the ages of 15 and 65, this percentage being the world's highest, it is believed.

ADVISERS ON SMALL WAR PLANTS

Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor and Philip J. Clowes of the C.I.O. have been designated as advisers to the smaller war plants division of the War Production Board. Deputy Chairman Lou E. Holland stated: "Although I feel quite certain that we shall encounter no serious labor problem, I am sure that the counsel of these distinguished labor men will be of the greatest value in our efforts to utilize fully the facilities of smaller manufacturing plants and the skill and ingenuity of their workers."

Paid Advertisement

Vote "NO" on No. 26!

Why Pay \$11,225,000 for Junk?

Proposition No. 26 (purchase of the Market Street Railway) is a bad bargain for San Francisco—because:

1. It puts an inflated value on old, worn-out equipment, that can be bought at a much cheaper price.
2. Purchase at this time does not solve our transportation problems.
3. Purchase at this price will raise the 5-cent fare to 7 cents, and even higher.
4. The only two benefits claimed for this deal can be obtained without this "white elephant" purchase.

For the Market Street Railway purchase the people of San Francisco are asked to pay \$7,950,000, plus interest, which will bring the price to at least \$11,225,000.

The San Francisco Labor Council, Central Council of Civic Clubs, and Women's Civic Center Club are among the organizations which have recommended a "NO" vote on Proposition No. 26.

Vote "NO" on No. 26!

SAN FRANCISCO TRANSPORTATION LEAGUE

1182 Market Street

Condemn Arnold for Suit Against Musicians

In fighting mood, the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor last week unanimously adopted a report of its resolutions committee condemning Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold for bringing an injunction suit under the anti-trust laws against the officers and members of the American Federation of Musicians.

Report Is Timely

The immediate case to which the convention report referred was dismissed by the court, in Chicago, while the convention was in session. Nevertheless there have been reports that further appeal would be taken; also, Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, was quoted in press dispatches last week as saying: "We shall try to bring a similar action against Petrillo [president of the Musicians] in New York, where we feel confident we will win." Hence the report of the convention committee remains timely, not only in the presentation made of the Musicians' case, but in the information the report gives with reference to statements made in the Government's brief filed in the proceeding.

Sought Reasonable Solution

The declaration made by the A.F.L. convention first recites the unemployment situation which has been brought about, as affecting professional musicians, due to the use of records and electrical transcriptions; that the income of musicians is steadily decreasing while that of the broadcasting companies "is growing to staggering proportions," and further that all the musicians have sought is a sensible and reasonable solution to the problem. The convention declaration then continues:

"Ganging Up" Process

The American Federation of Musicians, at its convention held in June, 1941, at Seattle, Wash., unanimously voted to direct its president to inform its members that they shall cease work in the manufacture of records and electrical transcriptions. This direction has been put into force and effect; and, as a result, the employers in these industries, the press and the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice have 'ganged up' on the American Federation of Musicians and launched one of the most vicious campaigns in labor history in order to prevent a just and equitable solution of the problem.

The Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice has instituted a suit for an injunction, the purpose of which is to compel the musicians to make records upon any terms and conditions fixed by the employers.

No Regard for Injustice

No regard is shown by the Anti-Trust Division for the injustice perpetrated upon the musicians by the record manufacturers. No regard is shown for the policy so frequently expressed by the Government in recent years—that unemployment must be averted. No consideration is given to the fact that the musician in this instance is called upon to make the device which contributes to his destruction.

The attention of your committee has been directed to the testimony given by Mr. Arnold, head of the Anti-Trust Division, before the committee of the United States Senate, which undertook to launch an investigation of the action taken by the convention of the American Federation of Musicians.

Startling Statement

The committee's attention has also been directed to the brief compiled by Mr. Arnold in the suit which he has brought against the American Federation of Musicians. In that brief, there appears the following startling statement:

"In summary, we submit that the phrase 'terms or conditions of employment' assumes that there is a master who directs the work and a servant who obeys those directions. The function of the master is to determine what work he wants

done, what machines he will use, what goods or services he will furnish, and the customers to whom he will sell those goods and services. In so far as the servant demands the power to determine any of these questions he is no longer a servant. He has become the master. He is an entrepreneur in business. A union cannot, under the pretext of improving terms or conditions of employment, use organized coercion to destroy the right of the employer to conduct his business in an efficient way and to use his best judgment as to the goods he will sell, the customers to whom he will sell them, and his relationship with other independent organizations. . . ."

Old Justification of Slavery

"That statement has not been extracted from an ancient text justifying the institution of slavery. Nor is it the solemn observation of one who lived in that period of history when the word 'union' was anathema, and those workers who dared to join together into unions, vicious and ignominious criminal conspirators.

"That statement is made by one who presumes to speak for the United States of America. It was published only a few days ago, on October 1, 1942. And thus, at last, is frankly disclosed the true and vicious sentiments of this great crusader.

"Are there words that can and will describe the indignity and insult thus heaped upon every man and woman in this country contributing their skill and energies in this war—in this war to end the tyranny implicit in the phrase 'There is a master who directs the work and a servant who obeys those directions'?

Essence of Democracy

"You know that the true spokesmen and interpreters of the policies of our country could not even have thought, much less printed, a concept so directly subversive to the institutions of democracy. The right of free men and women not to obey the arbitrary directions of a master is the very essence of our democratic institutions.

"We say, with full awareness of the implications of this statement, that Mr. Arnold's comment injects a dangerous, discordant and disuniting note in the concerted efforts of our public war officials to achieve full and enthusiastic production for the war effort.

"If There Be Merit . . ."

"If there be any merit or substance to Mr. Arnold's comments, then the efforts of organized labor to obtain greater voice in shaping the policies and methods of war production constitute a violation of law. If there be any merit or substance to Mr. Arnold's comments, then every constructive suggestion made by an American worker, or by an American union for a proper use of the masters' machines is in violation of law. If there be any merit or substance to Mr. Arnold's comments, then the entire effort of the War Production Board to establish joint labor-management production committees is a violation of the law. If there be any merit or substance to Mr. Arnold's comments, then the workers of this country, lest they be exposed to prosecution—and persecution—by Mr. Arnold, must stand by in mute and servile silence while their so-called masters—blind to the public needs of war, and driven only by desire for profits—abuse and exploit their machines and their 'servants' to their own selfish ends. Such is the dictum of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold.

Affects All Labor

"Thus, the controversy is much broader and more comprehensive than an isolated dispute with the American Federation of Musicians. It involves a principle affecting the rights of all organized labor. Only by the vigorous support of the American Federation of Musicians can the establishment of this ruthless, undemocratic and unjust principle be averted."

"To An Oppressed People"

At the Toronto convention of the A.F.L. the resolutions committee made the following report and declaration of sympathy in reference to the aspirations of the Jewish people. Under the heading, "Hope and Aid to An Oppressed and Persecuted People," the convention, in adopting the committee report, declared:

Hitler Terrorism

"Your committee again directs attention to a state of terrorism and of barbarism practiced by Hitler and his co-conspirators never heretofore equaled in history. And in so doing affirm the solemn implication of this war for the Four Freedoms.

"The American Federation of Labor has ever been the friend and champion of the oppressed and persecuted and has always been the stalwart guard of the rights of minorities whether of nations or of peoples. We would therefore again pledge our whole support to the issues of freedom for every nation oppressed and persecuted by the despicable and hateful Nazi-conqueror. We again pledge our fraternal and moral support to the claims of every oppressed national minority within every land, and the claims of any persecuted, racial minorities now suffering under the yoke of the tyrant.

Traditional Sympathy

"Traditionally the American Federation of Labor has affirmed its sympathy with one of the most unjustly and tragically persecuted of all minorities—the Jewish people. At present this unfortunate group of the human brotherhood is enduring not only the usual barbarous and detestable excuses of the Nazi toward conquered people—it is being subjected to a program of systematic extermination which puts all its past sufferings into the shade. We again reiterate and emphasize our profound sympathy with the Jewish people. We assure them of our warm support in their just claims to that moral and practical recognition which is due to any historic ethnic and cultural group.

"We deplore the incredible brutality which activates the behavior of their Nazi oppressors. We declare our complete sympathy with the national aspirations of the Jewish people toward collective security at the end of the present war. Since a start toward such security was made in the establishment of the national homeland in Palestine for the Jewish people, we reaffirm our belief that the United Nations owe to them the continuance and the maintenance of this homeland as a relief from their dreadful and inhuman persecutions, as a guarantee of their cultural unity and continuity, as an instrument for their legal and international standing in the court of nations, and as a restitution for their national dignity, honor and creative energies.

Urge Balfour Declaration

"In the post-war period of world reorganization that lies ahead, when the United Nations come to the problems of restoring the integrity of nations and groups now suffering under the lash of vile tyranny, we urge that they remember also the claims and sufferings of the Jewish people, and take steps to guarantee freedom and equality to them in their adopted countries, as well as their independence under the Balfour Declaration on the soil of Palestine.

"We extend fraternal greetings to the Histadruth which ceaselessly toils to build a co-operative labor commonwealth through large-scale Jewish immigration into Palestine and fosters mutual understanding with neighbors in Palestine and the surrounding countries. It looks with pride upon this pillar of democratic strength in the Middle East and believes every effort should be made to assure an early reconstruction of Jewish nationhood in Palestine and with the maximum of international aid."

How long can labor union members expect to receive union-made wages if they do not buy union-made goods?

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

(Continued from Page Two)

lieve wholeheartedly in freedom or self-government for the people of India."

Post-War Problems

A number of resolutions were before the convention dealing with various problems of the post-war period. The resolutions committee declared it had become convinced such subjects cannot be given adequate consideration by a number of separate pronouncements. "It is evident," the committee stated, "that to deal with this most important subject the A.F.L. should create a post-war problem committee to whom will be referred" all such problems, and it was recommended the president and the executive committee name such a committee. That recommendation was adopted by the convention, and later on a number of resolutions bearing on post-war matters were referred to that committee without convention action thereon, among these being proposals emanating from the California State Federation of Labor.

Proposals for investigating the feasibility of a contributory pension plan for employees of the A.F.L. and its subsidiaries and affiliated organizations were referred to the executive council for consideration and report to the next convention.

Racial Discrimination

On resolutions dealing with race discrimination, racial equality and kindred subjects, the committee report (concurred in by the convention) stated, in part: "It was the American Federation of Labor which pioneered the organization of the colored people. Experience has led us to believe that the most effective way of eliminating race discrimination is the education of the trade union movement and of the public. Without this education the progress which has been made in organizing the colored men in North America would not have made the progress which it has. We are doubtful whether any other method than the educational one can make the progress which is necessary, for experience has been that where compulsory methods are applied prejudices are increased instead of diminished." The committee further expressed approval of the President's recent Executive Order intended to eliminate racial discrimination between wage earners and citizens of the nations.

"International Links"

A resolution with reference to "creation of international links with the British and Soviet trade unions" was referred to the executive council.

Indorsement was given to the United Seamen's Service, Inc., which has for its purpose the raising of funds to establish convalescent homes and recrea-

tional facilities for American and Allied merchant seamen.

Renewed approval was given the campaign to secure investment of 10 per cent of wage earners' income in War Bonds, and to the payroll allotment plan. The Treasury was commended for placing the campaign entirely on a voluntary basis, and the convention expressed opposition to the substitution of compulsory savings for the present voluntary system.

Oppose Sales Tax

The executive council was instructed to continue its opposition to the imposition of a sales tax.

Sanction in general was given to a number of proposals dealing with postal employees and other workers in the government service, which proposals had been approved by the organizations whose members are directly concerned.

Relations with Russian Unions

President William Green politely turned down suggestions by British fraternal delegates that the Federation collaborate more closely with the Soviet trade union movement. Responding to addresses by the fraternal delegates, Green emphasized that American workers are anxious to support the Russian war effort to the limit of America's available resources but he made it clear that the Federation does not regard the Soviet labor setup as a free labor movement. "We are against totalitarianism, whether it be in the Nazi, Fascist, Japanese or any other form," Green said, as the convention applauded.

N.L.R.B. Maladministration

A storm of accusations stirred the convention when the subject of N.L.R.B. maladministration was presented by the resolutions committee.

John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, charged the Labor Relations Board members "with attempting to sabotage the shipbuilding program of our country." He cited as a glaring example N.L.R.B. intervention in behalf of a tiny C.I.O. minority in the Kaiser shipyards on the West Coast, which are under closed shop contract with A.F.L. unions.

Taking the floor next, Charles J. McGowan, of the Boilermakers' Union, declared that the "same invisible government" said to be responsible for the cancellation of the Andrew Higgins contract for 200 Liberty ships, appears to be "trying to make trouble for Henry Kaiser," whom he described as one of the best employers in the country in his relations with unions.

To Oppose Reilly Re-appointment

Winding up the debate, President Green recited the history of A.F.L. experience at the hands of the Labor Relations Board. He warned that because of his hostile opinion, the A.F.L. will oppose Board Member Reilly for re-appointment.

Referring to the Kaiser shipyard case, Green said: "What would happen if the men went out on strike? Why, some one would say that they ought to be taken out and shot. Well, what do you think of a government agency which would interfere with pro-

duction and create chaos in a key war plant where co-operation and harmony exist and where new production records are being set every day?"

National Memorial Property Employees

On the resolution coming from the California State Federation of Labor with reference to cemetery and memorial properties of the U. S. Government and proposing that employees therein be placed under civil service and with an established minimum wage of \$180 per month, the subject matter was referred to the executive council with instruction to confer with the organizations involved and lend such aid as is deemed advisable.

International Labor Relations

The committee on international labor relations declared it to be a constant duty of the American labor movement to serve notice, through our own government and the councils of the Allied Nations, upon the Nazi conquerors that "we maintain an unforgettable record of each of their crimes . . . that we shall hold them to merciless responsibility . . ." And in connection with this report Delegate Hochman of the Ladies' Garment Workers submitted a lengthy recital in detail of the conquerors' brutalities in the various occupied countries, and this recital was made a part of the convention record.

Several resolutions pertaining to the federal committee on apprenticeship were adopted, along with which it was recommended that the proper committees of the A.F.L. take such steps as may be necessary in carrying out objectives of the resolutions.

Spirited Victory Revue Thrills A.F.L. Delegates

Presentation of the spirited patriotic revue, "Pull Together, Canada," dedicated to total victory, thrilled an enthusiastic audience of 1200 American Federation of Labor convention delegates and officers of local unions, with members of their families. The revue, produced and acted by citizen volunteers, was one of the main features of the A.F.L. convention. It was given in the concert hall of the convention headquarters hotel.

In the distinguished labor audience were eight members of the A.F.L. executive council. Also present were many presidents of international unions, state and city central labor bodies from California to New Brunswick.

"Pull Together, Canada" is the Canadian counterpart of the popular American revue, "You Can Defend America," which has had such a successful national tour and of which it has been said, "It is retooling the minds of men and management for maximum war production."

Encore Industrial Scene

The industrial scene, "Keeping the Wheels A-Turning," which vividly portrays how labor and management unite to throw out "Miss Trust" and create lasting teamwork in industry, had to be repeated by special request. And one of the most popular numbers was the Shoppers' Chorus.

November 3—Vote "NO" on Proposition No. 1.



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Discuss Pay Differential Against Women Workers

An end to wage discrimination against women was demanded by labor and government representatives who spoke in Chicago at a three-day conference of women trade unionists and auxiliary members.

The conference, held annually, was called by the Illinois and Wisconsin Women's Trade Union Leagues and Committees. More than 160 delegates, representing some 70 organizations, attended.

The most widespread discrimination in industry today relates to the wages of women, which averages one-half the wages of men, Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, charged, pointing out that in the most recent activities against unfair labor practices, the word sex has been eliminated, although it appeared in the beginning two years ago.

He further charged that there can be no inquiry into sex discrimination without exposing the unfair wage differential against women that is almost universal.

Women's Pay Improves

Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League, on leave to the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, for which she is an industrial supervisor, told the conference delegates that the "Bureau of Census tells us that in 1930 'in all but a few states, the median income of females entirely dependent on wages or salaries was from one-half to two-thirds of the corresponding median for males. In 14 states, averages for women were less than \$500, whereas only two states, Mississippi and Arkansas, reported averages for men of less than this amount. The average for women exceeded \$800 in only two states, California and Nevada. In all but 16 states, the average for men topped \$800.'"

Important Advances

"Certainly," she continued, "wages for women are much better than they were in the 1930s, and we are all glad to see the old system of wage differentials under heavy fire from many quarters. The war is bringing the matter of wage rates for women into sharper focus. A growing chorus of strong voices can be heard in many parts of the country saying: 'Where there is a job to be done and a woman to do it, she should be paid for the job and not paid less because she is a woman.' There are good signs on the industrial horizon, and important advances are being made."

However, she reminded the delegates that "we cannot escape some facts about women's wages in wartime which are not pleasant." She said: "The same minimum entrance rates for men and women in the ammunition plants are the exception rather than the rule. According to Women's Bureau studies, minimum entrance rates for women in 15 privately operated ammunition plants were from 40 cents to 65 cents; for men, from 45 cents to 80 cents. In only three were the rates the same. There was a differential of 5 cents an hour in three, but some of the differentials were as high as 18 cents, 20 cents and 22 cents. These all apply to minimum entrance rates."

Urge Keeping Standards

"The induction of millions of women into war employment is, in itself, a tremendous undertaking," Miss Christman said in conclusion. "But the war emergency must not be used as an excuse for destroying sound labor policies."

"It is our business to see to it that we maintain basic work standards which experience has shown are necessary for the health and efficiency of all our

workers, the standards which result in maximum production.

"Nor can we merely hold fast; we must go forward. Equality of opportunity must have meaning for women in the shop—their pay rates must be based on their jobs without artificial discrimination based on sex. Our democratic way of life must reach into the everyday experience of millions of men and women through organization of the workers into strong unions, through collective bargaining and the other democratic methods of self-government in the shop.

"In all this women must carry their full share of the load. Do more than pay dues—serve on grievance committees, negotiate wage contracts, work on labor-management committees wherever they are set up."

To Extend the War Chest Drive to Residential Area

Food for the mouths of starving people in Poland, Greece and China! Medicines and supplies for the fighting men and women of Britain, Russia, and the Fighting French! Aid for our own men in uniform, and protection of our own city of San Francisco.

All of these things will be made possible through contributions of generous San Franciscans to the War Chest appeal which is now in its second week of solicitation.

Although no complete audit of the funds collected to date has been made, tremendous gains have been recorded by labor, large business concerns, and individual donors.

Next Monday, 4000 more women will take the field, covering the residential areas of the city. Indications are that housewives and mothers, recognizing the importance of the all-out appeal for "Home Front" and "War Front" aid, will contribute in addition to their husbands' donations made at their offices or unions.

Governor Olson Victory Reception and Luncheon

Democrats from all counties in California are invited to the "Victory" reception and luncheon to be tendered Governor Culbert L. Olson and the rest of the party's candidates on Saturday, October 31, in the Palace Hotel. George R. Reilly, vice-chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, will be toastmaster.

All chairmen from the various counties are expected. Also in attendance will be Veterans of the Spanish-American and World War, including leaders of the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans of the World War and Veterans of Foreign Wars headed by Reed Robinson, chairman of the Veterans' Olson for Governor Committee.

Women leaders of the Democratic party have already made reservations for a large seating allotment and labor leaders headed by State Senator Jack Shelley, and Edward Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, will be present among the working men and women's groups.

The other three major candidates indorsed in the Democratic party's primary election—Lieutenant Governor Ellis E. Patterson, Robert W. Kenny for Attorney General and Secretary of State Paul Peek—will also be guests of honor.

TELEGRAPHERS FOR A.F.L. UNIT

Western Union employees in Indiana and Illinois district offices voted for the Commercial Telegraphers' Union as bargaining agency in two National Labor Relations Board elections. The Second District, Lake Division (Indiana) vote was C.T.U. 219, no union 9, and in the Third District (Illinois), C.T.U. 372, no union 13. Recently the Fifth District (Lower Michigan) voted for C.T.U. by a vote of 147 to 114 for the C.I.O. affiliate.

VOTE NO ON No.1



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Run o' the Hook.

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

A card to Vice-President Neilson from Pvt. Max Ranft informs us that Max is now stationed at Camp Cooke, about 270 miles south of San Francisco, with the S. C. U. 1908 Special Troops. He states the food is good and that he is well satisfied with Army life. Ranft is a member of the camp ball team, and he says they have plenty of opportunity to play. Two home runs and a double were chalked up for him last Friday.

Maurice Lansberry, battalion staff sergeant, 51st U. S. Engineers, worked a couple of shifts at the Rotary, or rather a shift and a fraction. Near the close of his second shift he received a wire from Uncle Sam "urging" him to report to his commanding officer immediately. He left within the hour.

After several weeks spent in the hospital and at home, J. R. Stansbury of the *Examiner* chapel had sufficiently recovered on Monday to permit a visit at headquarters. "Jim" has lost considerable weight but has regained in strength, and said he expected to be able to return to his machine in a couple of weeks.

Katherine Booth, daughter of Paul S. Booth of the Rotary Colorprint chapel, left last Saturday for Phoenix, Ariz. Miss Booth holds a pilot's license, but lacks a few hours of completing her quota for a transport license. She will complete her flying time in Phoenix, and will then be inducted into the ferrying service of the Army.

H. S. ("Herb") Maple, *Examiner* operator, returned the first of the week from southern California, where he spent a week with his sister in Los Angeles and his son in San Diego. He says the latter city is so crowded it is difficult to even find a place to rest, and living quarters are out of the question.

Pvt. David Kobluk is now stationed at Camp White, Ore., according to word received by Clay Dickmann, a fellow worker at the McDougal Press.

Jimmy Lyons of the Rotary Colorprint has a sub on "tf." Ted Wetmore has the slip. He expects to take over a buffet on Geary street, where he is part owner. Says if he "makes the grade" the "tf" will be permanent.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Beister, son-in-law and daughter of Superintendent M. A. Hamilton of the Union Printers Home, are visiting with the Holders while they seek suitable living quarters. Mr. Beister, a tractor man, has been located in the Northwest for more than a year, but now is on Government work in this district, and they intend to make San Francisco their permanent home.

On our desk is a beautiful piece of carving by Paul W. Grimes, one of our members now resident at the Union Printers Home. This desk set is shaped from alabaster brought from Fort Collins, Colo. This is the material used by the Egyptians, 4000 B.C., in making urns and vases for oil and incense. The class in this work at the Home furnished a chamber of commerce window during the Colorado Springs convention, and Mr. Grimes had twenty pieces on display, including a 6x9x3 clock and bookends. We are deeply appreciative of thus being remembered by Mr. Grimes, and we wish also to thank Delegate Abbott, in whose hands the set was placed for delivery to the president's office.

From the Guerneville *Times*: Mr. F. M. Harlow, an "old timer" on the San Francisco *Examiner* force now living at El Bonita, dropped in at the *Times*

office for a brief visit and while here listed up several hundred pounds of metal to go in with the "Bomb 'Em with Junk" scrap metal drive.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Transfer of the Key System bus depot from the Santa Fe station on Fourth near Mission took hundreds of workers away from the area where the *News* is located. It also took plenty of money away, as evidenced by the fact that the owner of a small cigar store there told Gene Davies he is shy \$200 a month cash business.

The rubber shortage caught our fishermen short, too. "How many did you catch?" Harold Krueger asked. "Two," replied Enoch Blackford. "The 5:15 there and the 5:30 back."

The author's correction mark struck Adman "Chick" Smoot as odd, not to say funny. One line in the ad the author objected to was in light face, and his correction demanded it be reset three points heavier. And in another ad the author thought a part would look better if separated somewhat from the rest. He marked in a "jim" dash—and the printer spelled out the words and inserted where marked.

Unusual was a visit to the composing room of Robert Scripps, grandson of the founder of the Scripps-Howard chain. The unusual part was that on his last visit here young Scripps was in "civvies" and on business, whereas this time his trip was social and he was dressed in a gob's uniform.

If John Dow, who stepped out of printing in favor of a gentleman-of-leisure existence up near Grants Pass a couple of years ago, contemplated with fond anticipation a life sedate and sedentary in a rocking chair beneath a shade tree and occupied principally in moving with the sun, his pipe and a cold bottle, the war rudely jarred him awake. The Department of Agriculture named him neighborhood leader—his duties to help keep inflation down, supervise collection of fats and scrap iron. It's a full-time job. In addition his wife puts in spare time atop a mountain at a lookout station and is chairman of a "Keep Oregon Green" campaign to prevent forest fires. Neither is furnished tires or gasoline.

"What makes Ralph Fay so quiet tonight?" wondered Louis Montarnal. "He hasn't spoken for 15 minutes." "He's waiting for the janitor to bring the gobboon back," explained Kenny Krause.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

S.F.W.A. held its regular monthly business meeting last Tuesday. There was a good attendance, though a number of our members find it impossible to attend due to the dim-out and the distance they must travel—which we must contend with for the duration. Refreshments were served, augmented by a large box of delicious Tokay grapes that Mrs. Augusta Gooler picked at Lodi last Sunday. She also gave a basket as a prize. The highlight of our meeting was Mrs. Abbott's report from the convention in Colorado Springs, at which she was a delegate. Mrs. Abbott gave a very fine and comprehensive recital of the proceedings, upon which she is to be congratulated. Due to an oversight we neglected to mention in previous columns that President Abbott had the signal honor of being chairman of the laws committee, in the performance of which duty we are sure she did S.F.W.A. and herself proud.

Ballots for the forthcoming referendum election, to be held Tuesday, November 10, were read and discussed.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Swenson and daughter, Mary Helen, of Sacramento paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Swenson last Sunday. They were accompanied by Lee Hottman, president of Sacramento Typographical Union, and Mrs. Hottman. Both Mr. Swenson and Mr. Hottman were delegates to the international convention at Colorado Springs. They attended the local union meeting Sunday, while the ladies visited with Mrs. Swenson's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. McDonald.

Richard Velie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Velie, has enlisted in the Army, and left Wednesday for Monterey. "Dick" has been one of the staunch

supporters at our social gatherings and dances and we are all going to miss him. Good luck!

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sonedigar of Sequoia Park are visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eldon E. McLeod.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Boone have sold their home, and now are settled in an apartment—or, as Mrs. Boone says, in the middle of the floor while painters work around them. Mrs. Boone has gone back to the nursing profession, where she is so badly needed, and had found a house, garden and nursing too much for her.

Gold News—By Fred N. Leach

Sunday, October 25 at 10:30 a. m. That's the day and time for the Association's October tournament. El Camino golf course is the place, and it is in perfect condition. So tell everyone you won't be home next Sunday, and come on out for another one of those swell days of sport in the open. Play will be 18 holes medal at handicap, with War Stamp awards for the four low medal men in each class. A guest flight has been provided for, with War Stamp awards also.

The sporty 16th, par 3, hole has been selected for the hole-in-one contest. It's about a 7-iron shot across a ravine, with the hole well hidden by trees. Golf balls will go to the most skillful iron manipulators. As usual, the hole-in-one contest will be open to members and guests.

Is your name in this list? Charles Forst, Ron Cameron, Vic Lansberry, Ralph Iusi, George Gallick, Frank Smith, Larry Gallick, Len Sweet, Jack Tappendorff, Fred Leach, Percy Crebassa, Luke Lansberry, R. C. Kimbrough, E. Wynkoop, Tim Godfrey, Howard Watson, Harry Darr, Wayne Dye. If your name is on the list it means that you were a first place, low medal man at least once during the past season, and that you are eligible to compete in November for possession of the Eric Cullenward monthly medal trophy. If your name is not on that list, you have one more chance—Sunday, at El Camino. The low medalists of each class will also be eligible to compete for the cup in November at Sharp Park.

The play for the cup will be during the regular November tournament at Sharp Park on November 29. Low net medal man of those eligible will be entitled to possession of the cup for one year. A three-time winner will retain permanent possession. If there is a tie at Sharp Park in November, the tie will be played off, 18 holes medal at handicap, by those tied, at a place and time mutually agreed upon.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Correction, please: These notes had Ed Ellis in the Army last week, when he recently joined the U. S. Navy. . . . Vic Lansberry is trying so hard to get a wound stripe! On Monday, just before quitting time, he put his finger in the proof press, instead of paper. Now he's walking around with a bandaged hand—and is already talking about how many "ups" he wants at El Camino, Sunday "on account of my sore finger will make it difficult for me to shoot my usual game." . . . Had a post card from Earl Mead, from Nicaragua, Central America. Earl says: "Hello, youse guys. I'm in a bad way—no golf or 'pan.' Just can't do much but rest up, but I'm doing plenty of that. Heat is terrific—much worse than taking you on in golf. Best regards to all the guys in the Golf Association." Boy! what mousemeat he was—for Eddie Schmieder, for instance. . . . How did you like the picture of "Mayor" Kimbrough on this month's notices? If you think that the caption was stretching it, just ask the Mayor—he'll tell you he lost his shoes, too. . . . And speaking of shoes—ask Jim Otis what happened to him when he got in a tough league at Sharp on Saturday.

TYPEWRITER PURCHASE BY UNIONS

Unions whose members are on war production work will be permitted to purchase typewriters under a new O.P.A. order. Leading the list of union complaints against a previous O.P.A. order were Ohio trade unionists who had been renting typewriters for some time and were about to be deprived of their use while being unable to make any purchases of suitable machines. Under the new order, "labor unions and employer organizations, 70 per cent of whose membership is engaged in the production of war materials" are eligible. Applications must be made to local war price and rationing boards.

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Oppose Market Street Rail Purchase

The San Francisco Transportation League, which is opposing the proposal that the city purchase the Market Street Railway lines—a measure that will appear on the November ballot as Proposition No. 26—is advising the public to "look out for decoys in the purchase deal."

Three "decoys" are listed by the League, as follows: No. 1—The promise of the universal transfer. No. 2—The promise to release eighty idle street cars of the Market Street Company. No. 3—The promise of a 6-cent carfare after the consolidation.

Declare Purchase Unnecessary

It also is declared that universal transfer and the use of the eighty cars can be had without making purchase of the lines; that the federal government can put these changes into effect in San Francisco, and it is pointed out the Government has ordered twenty-five trackless trolleys moved from Cincinnati to Seattle in which latter city they are desperately needed.

The Transportation League asks: "Do you know that there is now an agreement between the California Cable Company and the Market and Municipal systems providing for interchange of transfers?"

"Stop! Look! and Listen!" the League advises, "be-

fore you vote to buy properties that will be completely worthless at the end of ten years. Think twice before you vote for a deal that will increase fares all over San Francisco."

It is further pointed out that the San Francisco Labor Council, and the Central Council of Civic Clubs have recommended a "No" vote on the purchase of the Market Street lines (Proposition No. 26).

Lines Must Be Rehabilitated

In expressing its opposition to the purchase proposal, the League also asks the voters to consider: "The properties of the Market Street Railway consist of: Dilapidated cars, some of them 50 years old; rails that are good for nothing but scrap; carhouses that are firetraps; maintenance shops that are falling apart. At the end of 10 years these properties will be completely worthless. This is the openly expressed opinion of Edward G. Cahill, Manager of Public Utilities." And further: "In order for San Francisco to have an adequate transportation system, the properties of the Market Street Railway must be rehabilitated. Four years ago, when this issue was on the ballot, the bond issue to cover the cost of rehabilitation was for \$13,000,000."

making a reasonable effort to carry other passengers to work with him or to "double up" with others working at the same or at nearby places.'

"Under this Amendment the eligibility of labor representatives for tires is extremely restricted. In view of the most rigid restrictions now in effect, however, it is felt that this regulation will meet the most urgent need on the part of labor representatives for automobile transportation where no other means of transportation are available to them, and where their services are related to the prevention or settlement of labor grievances or disputes."

War Chest Labor Committee

At last week's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, President Shelley named a committee to represent the Council in the current War Chest campaign. The personnel of the committee is given in the Council minutes, appearing on page 10 of this issue. It is announced that a luncheon meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel today (Friday) to hear reports on contributions already made, and to further promote labor's participation in the campaign.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SOLDIERS

The Central Labor Council of Medford, Ore., has adopted a program of attempting to furnish newspapers to the soldiers at Camp White. It is requesting labor groups in the eleven western states to subscribe to their local papers and have them sent to the Labor Council, 219 Liberty Building, Medford, Ore., and the Council will then send the papers to the recreation room at Camp White.

"We need now more than ever to place our faith in our trade union organizations and to put our utmost into keeping them up to the very highest human ideals of service."—William Green.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The hour being late, owing to much routine business coming before the October union meeting last Sunday, reports of President Bennetts, delegate to the Colorado Springs convention, and Secretary-Treasurer Bailey, delegate to the California Conference of Allied Printing Trades Unions at Fresno, were made a special order of business immediately following roll call for the November union meeting.

Unquestionably the most important proposition adopted by "the party in power" at the Colorado Springs convention, and which should be defeated in the referendum, is the one giving the president and vice-presidents of the I.T.U. authority to appoint an editor of the *Typographical Journal*. While the proposition "innocently" states its purpose is to "clear up politics" in the *Journal*, its real purport is doubtless to strip the secretary-treasurer of his constitutional rights as editor and publisher of the *Journal*. Those shouting loudest for "cleaning up the *Journal*" (politics) have been the worst offenders in injecting same into the *Journal*.

In the Mailer section of the *Typographical Journal*, Mailer scribes Burns of Detroit, Odesky of Toledo, Logan of Baltimore, are to be commended for their courage in exposing M.T.D.U. officers for what those scribes assert to be duplicity in failing to carry out the mandates of the vote on mailer withdrawal from the I.T.U. And also, in the "Vox Pop" section of the October *Journal*, C. A. Cole, of Indianapolis Mailers' Union, having a twenty-five years' continuous membership record, severely castigates the M.T.D.U. unions' discrimination, practiced in regard to travelers. Mr. Cole's charges support the claims made by many non-affiliated with the M.T.D.U., that "travelers" are given the "run around" in seeking work in those unions. All of which supports the contention that the M.T.D.U. is nothing more than a "political racket" run in the interests of a few self-seeking politicians.

For reasons probably best known to themselves, the M.T.D.U. officers choose to remain silent in the face of serious charges of a lack of good faith in carrying out their official duties, hurled at them by members of their own unions. The wisest policy for "the rebels" of M.T.D.U. unions to adopt would be agitation in favor of the withdrawal of the Mailer injunction.

ACCIDENTS HURT DEFENSE

How much do accidents hurt the defense program? Well, listen to this! The labor lost by workers killed and injured in traffic alone during the first seven months of 1941 could have built 20,000 fighter planes, or 50,000 light tanks, or 12 battleships, reports the California State Automobile Association.

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S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, October 16, 1942.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty, President Shelley acting as secretary.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, except Secretary O'Connell, who was excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee.

Communications—*Filed*: Communication from the executive council, International Association of Machinists. Hon. Sheridan Downey, U. S. Senator, acknowledging receipt of our letter of September 21 re. S. 2674 regarding federal workers, and promising support. Daniel V. Flanagan, western representative American Federation of Labor, inclosing letter from Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, regarding the War Bond program. San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, stating that at the last meeting they adopted the recommendation of the joint law and legislative committee, on Proposition No. 26 concerning the purchase of the Market Street Railway. Grocery Clerks No. 648, announcing unanimous indorsement of the San Francisco Labor Council's resolution regarding contributions to the War Chest, and estimating their organization will turn in in excess of \$10,000. Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., announcing that the Government urgently wants men for the Merchant Marine; all men who ever had sea experience of any kind are asked to register at once at the nearest office of the U. S. Employment Service. State of California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Individual Welfare, announcing notice of public hearing in Professional, Technical, Clerical and Similar Occupations to be held in the State building, McAllister and Larkin

Sunset District War Bond Sale

The Sunset District is the next stop of the KGO Bond Wagon which has been visiting the various districts in San Francisco to help swell the number of War Bonds and Stamps sold by each district for Uncle Sam. Carrying with it a talented group of radio artists, the Bond Wagon will stop on Irving street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second avenues, tomorrow (Saturday) from 12 noon to 3 p. m.

The show, as produced by KGO and the Sunset War Savings Committee, will include an auction of merchandise donated by the Sunset merchants interspersed with entertainment by radio talent.

Merchandise is already piling up for the auction and includes such items as a vacuum cleaner, coffee, hams, sliced pineapple and gasoline. There will be all types of articles to fill the larder, clothes closet and home.

streets, San Francisco, on Thursday, November 5, at 10 a. m. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated October 13, 1942.

Donations: Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66-A contributed \$25 to the Radio Program. Furniture Workers No. 1541 contributed \$50 for defeat of Slave Bill 877 (the campaign against Proposition No. 1). Automotive Machinists No. 1305 contributed \$1000 to the A. F. of L. Committee for Labor's Welfare.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Communication from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, regarding tire rationing. Research and Information Service, A.F.L., explaining Executive Order 9240 relating to overtime wage compensation. Medford Central Labor Council, asking that the various Councils buy subscriptions and have papers sent to the soldiers at Camp White.

A telegram was received and read to the Council, which conveyed a heartfelt message from the many friends of the late Katherine Schmidt, and was signed by Frank Buchman, Mackinac Island, Mich. Motion that when we adjourn we do so out of respect to the

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully *from week to week*:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.

Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Woolridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

memory of Katherine Schmidt, our late sister of Office Employees No. 13188; carried.

President Shelley appointed the following to act on the San Francisco War Chest Campaign: Daniel P. Haggerty, Technical Engineers No. 11 (chairman); Edward McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85; John Byrnes, Production Machinists No. 1327; Jack Depo, Building Service Employees No. 87; Thomas Rotell, Metal Trades Council; Art Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41; Eddie Burns, Musicians No. 6; Nellie Casey, United Garment Workers No. 131; George Allen, Watchmakers No. 101; Ed Dillon, Machinists No. 68; J. Vernon Burke, Web Pressmen No. 4.

Resolution: A resolution was introduced by Delegate Edward D. Gallagher of San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61, asking that the San Francisco Labor Council indorse Proposition No. 3 on the November ballot. Moved to reconsider Council's action on Proposition No. 3; motion carried. Motion that this matter be referred to the law and legislative committee for a re-hearing; motion lost. Motion to concur in the recommendation of the California State Federation of Labor on Proposition No. 3, which recommended a "No" vote; carried.

Motion made to reconsider Council's action on Proposition No. 26 (purchase of Market Street Railway). Discussion on motion to reconsider. Before vote on motion to reconsider, a motion was made to adjourn; motion to adjourn carried.

Receipts, \$698.20; **expenses**, \$584.46.

Meeting adjourned at 9:25 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. SHELLY, Acting Secretary.

Red Cross Appreciates Labor's Aid

Organized labor's part in the war-time job of the American Red Cross was the theme of a joint meeting of A.F.L., C.I.O. and Railroad Brotherhood auxiliary members with officials of the San Francisco and Oakland chapters of the Red Cross, Wednesday of last week.

Meeting in the San Francisco chapter house, leaders of 33 union auxiliaries heard speakers discuss domestic and overseas operations of the Red Cross, with suggestions for group participation in Red Cross activities by unions and auxiliaries.

Particular tribute was paid organized labor by Mrs. Gardiner Dailey, director of the Blood Procurement Service of the local chapter, for the part which it is playing in obtaining volunteer blood donors for the service. "Only with organized labor back of us could we hope to achieve success in this project," Mrs. Dailey said. "Already thousands of union members have given their blood to be converted into plasma for the armed forces."

Furnishing of army camp dayrooms, use of the home and inquiry services of the Red Cross and participation in the disaster relief work of the organization were among the proposals made.

South of Market Girls' Dance

A ball and entertainment program will be given by the South of Market Girls' Club, Inc., this (Friday) evening, October 23, at Druids' Temple, 44 Page street. The arrangements committee consists of the following: President Margaret Holz, Tessie McGilli-cuddy (general chairman), Annie Linn, Elizabeth Hayes, Anne Peterson, Sue La Rue, Mae O'Keefe, Margaret Reagan, Margaret Walters, Catherine Sliney, Laura Melody, Harriet Gate, Edna Molley, Mrs. Seibert, Mary Conroy, Josephine Hay, Bertha Whitney, Mary Hennessy, Elizabeth Mullins, Mrs. F. Weideman.

HENRY B. LISTER

Lawyer and Notary Public

Phone EXbrook 4660

821 Market Street San Francisco

EXPLANATION OF ORDER REGULATING OVERTIME WAGE COMPENSATION

The Research and Information Service of the American Federation of Labor has forwarded to the San Francisco Labor Council a copy of its explanation of President Roosevelt's Executive Order 9249 on regulations relating to overtime wage compensation. The Executive Order is given in full, and the explanation made by the A.F.L. Research Service then continues as follows:

The Executive Order of the President regulating overtime wage compensation was issued on September 9 and amended on September 17, 1942. The Order became effective October 1, 1942.

Application of the Order

The Order applies to "all work relating to the prosecution of the war." This includes employees of all prime contractors on Government war contracts, employees of their sub-contractors, and employees of firms who make the materials and supplies necessary for the performance of such contracts and sub-contracts. If the employer is engaged in both war work and work unrelated to the prosecution of the war, and there is no clear separation of the employees doing each kind of work, the Order would apply to all employees. If one department of the firm is engaged in war work and others are not, the Order would apply only to the employees in the department engaged in war work.

Production, maintenance and office employees are covered by the Order if their compensation is based on the number of hours and days worked.

Executive or supervisory employees whose compensation is not based on the number of hours worked in any day or the number of days worked in any work-week are not covered by the Order.

Application to Union Contracts

To the extent that the provisions of existing collective bargaining agreements are inconsistent with the Executive Order, the Order supersedes them. Provisions of collective bargaining agreements in effect which are in conflict with the Order cannot be observed so long as the Executive Order applies. *When such is the case, the union has the right to re-open for negotiation any part of the agreement related to the rates of pay affected by the application of the Executive Order.* If no agreement can be reached between the union and the employer on the revisions necessitated by the Executive Order, the dispute is subject to conciliation and mediation as well as submission to the National War Labor Board for settlement.

The Executive Order does not set aside any arrangement which is a matter of practice, custom, or is pursuant to union agreement which is not in violation of the mandatory requirements of the Order. That is, any arrangements governing overtime or other premium pay which do not conflict with the mandatory provisions of the Order will still obtain or can still be negotiated and be made part of collective bargaining agreements.

For example, the Order would permit a provision that an employee will receive time and one-half for work done on the sixth day worked in his regularly scheduled work-week, and double time on the seventh day. What constitutes days worked during the work-week may be defined by union agreement. The

agreement may include as days worked all days that the employee should be working, but did not work through no fault of his own. *Provisions in union agreements which call for extra pay for second and third shifts, extra pay for night work, or extra pay for excessively long shifts do not, in any way, conflict with the Executive Order.*

Overtime for the Seventh Workday

Employees covered by the Order must be paid double time for the work performed on the seventh consecutive day worked. This means that when work is actually performed on any seven consecutive days, double time must be paid for the work on the seventh day. This requirement cannot be waived unless pursuant to an agreement between the employer and the union providing for a mutually satisfactory work schedule which affords one day of rest in each regular work-week. A regular work-week consists of seven successive days starting on the same calendar day each week.

The requirement that double time be paid for the seventh consecutive day of work applies where the seven days fall within a single work-week or extend over two work-weeks. When an employee reports for work pursuant to instructions, and is sent home, such days will be considered days actually worked where so regarded by custom, practice, or agreement in the industry or plant.

Saturday and Sunday Overtime

No overtime pay is permitted by the Order for work done on Saturdays and Sundays merely because the work is performed on Saturdays and Sundays as such. However, if Saturdays and Sundays happen to be the sixth or seventh days of the regularly scheduled work-week, the overtime rate of not more than time and one-half must be paid pursuant to a union agreement, the Wage and Hour Law, the Walsh-Healy Act, or other applicable statute. Overtime must also be paid pursuant to union agreements or such applicable laws for all work done in excess of eight hours in any day or forty hours in any work-week, or for work done on the sixth day worked in any regularly scheduled work-week. All overtime rates are limited to time and one-half, except for work done on the seventh consecutive day, when the double time rate applies.

Holidays

All employees subject to the Order must be paid time and one-half for all work performed on any of the following holidays: New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Memorial Day (or other holiday of greater local importance than Memorial Day). Not more than time and one-half the regular rate can be paid for work on these holidays. Work on any additional holidays must be paid at straight time.

If more than six holidays are observed under union agreement, the number is reduced to the six holidays

fixed by the Order. If agreements provide for more than time and one-half pay for holiday work, the rate is reduced to time and one-half the regular rate. If the customary rate of pay for holiday work is less than time and one-half, the payment of holiday pay at time and one-half the regular rate is specifically required by the Order. If the number of holidays called for by the agreement is less than six, the Executive Order requires that the six fixed holidays be observed. For the purpose of computing the sixth and seventh consecutive days of work, each holiday fixed by the Executive Order is to be counted as a day's work whether the work is actually performed on a holiday or not, and whether or not compensation is paid for the holidays even though no work is performed.

Only One Overtime Rate

If an employee works on a holiday which is also the seventh consecutive day of work, the Order does not require that two premium rates be permitted, but does require that the highest single rate be paid.

Absenteeism

The purpose of the Executive Order is to discourage absenteeism. Where an employee absents himself for reasons of personal convenience, that day cannot be included in computing the seven consecutive work-days. If, however, the employee does not work on a regularly scheduled work-day through no fault of his own, that day should be counted as a work-day in determining the sixth and seventh consecutive work-days on which overtime is to be paid.

Stabilization Agreements

All employment covered by the building and construction stabilization agreement is expressly exempt from the operation of the Order by the Secretary of Labor. The reason for this exemption is that the requirements of the Order have already been met by the stabilization agreement. All employment covered by the shipbuilding stabilization agreement is exempted from the Executive Order for sixty days from October 1, 1942. The purpose of this sixty-day exemption is to bring about uniformity in the overtime provisions of the stabilization agreement as they apply to shipbuilding, ship repairing, and boat building, respectively.

Interpretation of the Order

Questions of interpretation and application of the Order are to be determined by the Secretary of Labor. Inasmuch as the Order applies only to war work, such (Continued on Next Page)

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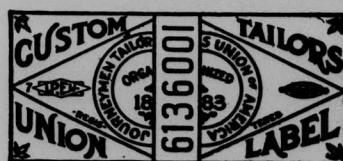
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Investigate Cancellation Of the Higgins Contract

A.F.L. unions have thrown their influence into the battle waged by Andrew J. Higgins for restoration of a contract to build a giant shipyard at New Orleans and 200 Liberty freighters.

A special committee of A.F.L. metal trades unions in the Crescent City held an investigation and brought startling facts to light, according to *Labor of Washington*, D. C., and which publication continues its relation of the subject as follows:

One was that the "Steel Trust" had exerted pressure on the Maritime Commission to order the sudden, mysterious cancellation of the Higgins contract.

Another was the disclosure that Higgins planned to employ 50,000 negroes, but that "influential persons" in New Orleans opposed this move because they might "lose their chauffeurs and kitchen help."

Offered to Waive Profits

The committee also revealed that Higgins had offered to waive all his profits on the 200-ship contract—a total of \$28,000,000—if he were permitted to go ahead, but government agencies curtly rejected this remarkable proposal.

Higgins and his two sons, Frank and Andrew, Jr., personally testified before the committee, in executive sessions, and the committee's chairman, Holt Ross, later revealed highlights of their testimony.

Frank Higgins denied Maritime Commission claims that a shortage of steel was responsible for the jinking of the contract.

All the Steel Needed

"That's ridiculous," Higgins said. "We have always been able to get the steel we needed."

"The only answer possible is that what we were doing was too good, and the powerful Steel Trust saw that we were going to build better and faster ships at a lower cost and at a rate never before approached."

He insisted the yard could have built two Liberty ships a day, more than were being turned out up to September in all other shipyards in the United States combined.

Give Evidence to Green

Ross said the evidence unearthed at the hearing would be turned over to President William Green of the A.F.L., for use in continuing the battle on behalf of Higgins, who like that other "miracle shipbuilder," Henry J. Kaiser, operates only with 100 per cent A.F.L. labor.

Meanwhile, Higgins came to Washington to plead for contracts to build giant cargo planes. He said his abandoned shipbuilding facilities in New Orleans could be converted for that job, and he promised to stay in the capital—"for the duration," if necessary—until he got action.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS

The State Personnel Board announces examinations for positions in the civil service as follows: Switchman, for work on State Belt Railroad (applications must be filed by November 4). Tabulating Machine Operators (applications by October 26). Telephone Operators (applications by October 26). Student Accountant (applications by November 21). Application forms, and information in detail, can be obtained from the Board offices, State Building, Civic Center, San Francisco.

November 3—Vote "NO" on Proposition No. 1.



NAMED W.L.B. GENERAL COUNSEL

Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin law school, has been named general counsel of the War Labor Board. An associate public member of W.L.B., Dean Garrison was chairman of the first National Labor Relations Board set up by President Roosevelt in 1934 before Congress created the present board.

IRISH WORKERS' APPEAL

A big mass meeting of organized workers in Dublin, Ireland, urged the Government to withdraw all orders and regulations preventing wage increases, to enable them to meet the rapidly rising cost of living. The meeting also demanded restoration of the workers' right to negotiate with employers through collective bargaining.

Firemen's Annual Ball

The annual concert and ball sponsored by members of the San Francisco Fire Department for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Aid Association of the Department, will be staged in the Civic Auditorium, Saturday night, November 7.

During the past year the Association has distributed more than \$75,000 to families of deceased and incapacitated firemen. It is hoped to replace at least a portion of this expenditure from receipts of the November 7 event. The San Francisco firemen have maintained this service for each other, by monthly contributions, and by receipts from the annual firemen's ball for more than thirty-nine years.

The \$75,000 distributed during the past year has been the highest sum necessary to be used in a number of years, according to Chief Charles J. Brennan, general chairman of the concert and ball committee.

Tickets are being sold by uniformed firemen during their few "off-time" hours.

Asks Support for O'Day

Re-election of Assemblyman Edward F. O'Day in the Twenty-fourth District (San Francisco) is urged by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor in the following statement:

"Every member of organized labor in the Twenty-fourth District who believes that President Roosevelt's policies should be carried out in California will vote for Assemblyman Edward F. O'Day.

"As the Democratic party candidate for Assemblyman, O'Day is committed to the Roosevelt way of government. This commitment is more than a pledge. Assemblyman O'Day has already demonstrated his faithfulness to the principles of President Roosevelt. As Assemblyman for the Twenty-fourth District for the past two sessions of the Legislature he has been a perfect exponent of these principles.

"Labor in California owes loyalty to Assemblyman O'Day for his many good services—among them his leadership in the Assembly fight against Slave Bill 877."

Notice of Wage Hearing On Various Occupations

The Industrial Welfare Commission of California announces that it will hold a public hearing for the purpose of (1) taking evidence on the minimum wage, maximum hours of work and standard conditions of labor to be fixed by the Commission for Professional, Technical, Clerical and Similar Occupations, and (2) to hear evidence for or against, and to consider among other things the recommendations and findings of the Professional, Technical, Clerical and Similar Occupations Wage Board, which findings and recommendations are available for inspection by any interested person between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. at the office of the Commission, Room 313, 515 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco.

The hearing will be held at the State building, McAllister and Larkin streets, San Francisco, on November 5, at 10 a. m.

As above used, the term "Professional, Technical, Clerical and Similar Occupations" includes the employment of any woman or minor in any general, business, professional or technical office, and in any laboratory, library, school, telephone or telegraph establishment, and in any messenger service or radio broadcasting establishment, and the services of any kind wheresoever performed of a professional, technical or clerical character.

Explanation of Executive Order

(Continued from Page Eleven)

questions must be brought to the Secretary of Labor through Federal departments and agencies concerned with the particular kind of war employment. The Secretary is authorized by the Order to exempt from the Order any industry, occupation, or any classes of employees if she finds that such action is necessary or advisable for the successful prosecution of the war.

If you have any questions with regard to the operation of the Executive Order, write to William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C. Any question that is not already covered by the interpretations of the Secretary of Labor will be promptly submitted to the Secretary of Labor for determination.

California State mental hospitals now treat paresis (brain syphilis) with malaria fever, in most cases either arresting or curing the disease.

William H. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Amussen - - - - - Secretary

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